

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations flitting at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 19. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

## PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.  
JOHN NORVELL,  
F. BRADFORD, Jr.  
Lexington, Feb. 27—4f.

## Laws of the United States.

### BY AUTHORITY.

#### AN ACT

Altering the time for holding a session of the district court in the district of Maine.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court heretofore by law holden on the last day of May, in each year, at Portland, within and for the district of Maine, shall hereafter be holden at the same place on the first Tuesday in June, in each year.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 3, 1818—APPROVED.

JAMES MONROE.

#### AN ACT

To establish the Flag of the United States.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That

on the admission of every new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 4, 1818—APPROVED.

JAMES MONROE.

#### RESOLUTION

Directing medals to be struck, and together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major-General Harrison, and Governor Shelby; and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major-General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late governor of Kentucky, and, through them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major-General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 4, 1818—APPROVED.

JAMES MONROE.

#### RESOLUTION

Requesting the President of the United States to present a sword to Colonel Richard M. Johnson.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Colonel Richard M. Johnson a sword, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the daring and distinguished valor displayed by himself, and the regiment of volunteers under his command, in charging and essentially contributing to vanquish the combined British and Indian forces under Major-General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 4, 1818—APPROVED.

JAMES MONROE.

#### AN ACT

Regulating the staff of the army.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act "fixing the military

peace establishment of the United States" passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as relates to hospital stewards and wardmasters, and so much of the "Act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States," passed April twenty fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as relates to hospital surgeons, hospital surgeon's mates, judge advocates, chaplains, and forage, waggon, and barrack masters, and their assistants, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one surgeon-general, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, one assistant surgeon-general with the emoluments of a hospital surgeon, one judge advocate, with the pay and emoluments of a topographical engineer, to each division, and one chaplain, stationed at the military academy, at West Point, who shall also be professor of geography, history and ethics, with the pay and emoluments allowed the professor of mathematics; and that the number of post surgeons be increased, not to exceed eight to a division.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of the twenty-fourth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, aforesaid, as relates to the quartermaster general of division, shall be repealed, and the quartermaster's department shall consist, in addition to the two deputy quartermasters general, and the four assistant deputy quartermasters general, now authorized, of one quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of a brigadier general, and as many assistant deputy quartermasters general as the President shall deem proper, not exceeding in the whole number, twelve.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to each commissioned officer who shall be deranged by virtue of this act, there shall be allowed and paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they will be entitled, by law, at the time of their discharge, three months pay and emoluments; and that the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect, on or before the first day of June next.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the pay and emoluments of the inspector general of divisions, be, and are hereby, raised to be equal to the pay and emoluments of the adjutant general of division.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the state of existing contracts for the subsistence of the army shall in the opinion of the President of the United States, permit it, there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one commissary general, with the rank, pay and emoluments, of colonel of ordnance, who shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond and security, in such sum as the President may direct, and as many assistants, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, as the service may require, twenty dollars per month in addition to their pay in the line, and who shall, before entering on the duties of their office, give bond and security, in such sums as the President may direct. The commissary general and his assistants shall perform such duties in purchasing and issuing of rations to the army of the United States as the President may direct.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That supplies for the army, unless, in particular and urgent cases, the Secretary of War should otherwise direct, shall be purchased by contract, to be made by the commissary general on public notice, to be delivered on inspection in the bulk and at such places as shall be stipulated; which contract shall be made under such regulations as the Secretary of War may direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President may make such alterations in the component parts of the ration as a due regard to the health and comfort of the army and economy may require.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the commissary general and his assistants shall not be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the purchase or sale in trade or commerce of any article entering into the composition of the ration allowed to the troops in the service of the United States, except on account of the United States, nor shall they be authorized to apply to his own use any gain or emolument for regulating or transacting any business connected with the duties of his office other than what is or may be allowed by law; and the commissary general and assistants shall be subject to martial law.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the commissary general, which may relate to his official duties, shall be free from postage: Provided, that the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of this act shall continue and be in force for the term of five years from the passing of the same, and thence until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,  
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.  
April 14, 1818—APPROVED.  
JAMES MONROE.

## WESTERN HOTEL, CORNER OF HOWARD AND SARATOGA STREETS, BALTIMORE.

DAN. McKEOWIN,  
(LATE OF WASHINGTON CITY.)  
MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and commodious establishment, and having made considerable changes in it, and had it thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive and entertain all travellers who may favor him with their custom; at the same time flattering himself, that by his unremitting exertions and constant personal attention to merit their encouragement. The situation of his house is healthy and pleasant, and will be found convenient for travellers generally, more especially for the western merchants, from its vicinity to the life of western trade.

D. McK. has taken great pains in the selection of his liquors, and provided himself with excellent servants, fine stabling and good ostlers—in short, with every thing in his line to make the traveller comfortable.

N. B. The New Line of Stages to Chambersburg, which starts shortly from the office adjoining the Indian Queen, will call regularly at the Western Hotel, going out and coming in.

Gentlemen taken to board, by the day, week, month or year.

Horses taken to livery, by the day, week, month or year, on the most reasonable terms, and attended to by sober, steady and experienced ostlers.

Baltimore, March 15—[April 24-18f.]

## Treasury Department, WASHINGTON CITY, April 10, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock, that the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuring the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and the Loan Office, having such Stock standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of Treasury.

May 1, 1818-22f.

## ROB ROY.

Worsley & Smith  
HAVE just received an additional supply of BOOKS, amongst which are the following:

ROB ROY. By the author of Waverley, Guy Mannering, The Antiquary and Tales of My Landlord. 2 vols.  
"If we have spoken, almost without qualification, in praise of this author's works, it was because we were, almost without exception, pleased with what they contained; and if we could be instrumental in extending their popularity, we should congratulate ourselves upon our good fortune, and regard it as an indication of the prevalence of a correct, discerning taste in the public."

[N. York Monthly Magazine.]  
The Knight of St. John, a romance, by Miss Porter. 2 vols.  
The Character of Shakespeare's Plays. By William Hazlitt.

Captain Rilly's Narrative.  
Phillips's Speeches.  
Bingley's Useful Knowledge. 3 vols.  
The Universal Receipt Book.

Emigrant's Guide. By William Darby.  
Lord Amherst's Embassy to China.  
Lord Byron's Works. 4 vols.  
Coxe on Fruit Trees.

Ewing's Philosophy.  
Ferguson's Lectures.  
Remarks on Italy. By Joseph Forsythe, esq.

The Works of Cicero, in Latin. 20 vols.  
The Works of Tacitus, in Latin. 3 vols.  
Mans, translated by Murphy. 6 vols.  
Sully's Memoirs. 5 vols.

Memoir of the Cardinal De Retz. 3 vols.  
Scott's Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of Infantry.

A Dictionary of Select and Popular Quotations, which are in daily use; taken from the Latin, French, Greek, Spanish and Italian languages, translated into English, with illustrations, historical and idiomatic. By D. F. Macdonnell of the Middle Temple.

Hall's American Journal. 7 vols.  
Hatcher's Dispensary.  
Ewell's Medical Companion.

Coxe's Dispensary.  
WORSLEY & SMITH  
Are Agents for Kentucky for the Publishers of the following popular Periodical Works:—

The Edinburgh Review.  
The Quarterly Review.  
The New-York Monthly Magazine.  
Walsli's American Review.

The Analytic Magazine.  
The European, a weekly paper, published in New-York, containing the most interesting articles published in the European Journals.

On Sale, one complete set of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and Analytic Magazine.  
3f. Lexington, May 1, 1818.

## NOTICE.

Bank of St. Louis,  
12th March, 1818.

THE public mind having become tranquilized, the Bank of St. Louis, opened for business on Tuesday last, redeemed its paper in specie, and the public are hereby notified that it will continue to redeem its paper in specie on presentation. By order,  
S. HAMMOND, Pres't.

May 1, 1818-4f.

## Jessamine County, set.

DECEMBER 21ST, 1817.  
TAKEN UP by Nathaniel Donn, near Mount Pleasant, Meeting-House, a Small Mare, 3 years old, white feet, a blaze face, not docked nor branded—appraised to \$20 before me, a justice of the peace for said county.

JAMES DUNN, J. P.  
Attest, DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk.  
May 1, 1818-3f.

## ENTERTAINMENT FOR TRAVELLERS.

Etiam quo ducit Gula.  
WHO'S not been in Kentucky hath not seen the world; 'Tis the state in which Freedom's own flag is unfurled! It is Plenty's head-quarters—'tis Misery's grave; Where the Ladies are lovely, and Men are all brave!

When the weary and hungry to LEXINGTON trip, Let them stop and regale at the sign of The Ship, Where I promise to treat them as well as I'm able,

With a larger well stor'd, and good liquors, and stable; The charges are moderate—each mark'd as the rate is: As Civility's cheap, they shall get all that gratifies.

Those who've suits at the court-house may take, e'er they start, A choice Julep, or Cordial, to gladden the heart; So that, gaining their cause, they'll look gaily and brightly;

Or if they should lose it, they'll feel the loss lightly! When the Dinner's arranged, smoking, clean, and well dress'd, Each guest snatches his lips, with an embryo zest, 'Till I've sever'd the Siroin, that buttress of life,

When the rich gravy gushes, and tinges the knife. At breakfast, and Supper, we've Steaks hot and rich; Unmix'd Coffee, and Viands, Bon Bons, and Lake Fish.

Perchance we have Chickens, that cry "Now enjoy me," And Corn Cakes, who whisper "Pray gorge and destroy me."

Mush, Butter and Honey court your command, With Cream, Milk and Honey, the type of our land—All the first blazon loudly the skill of the farmer,

And the last's near as sweet as the lips of your charmer! Should you want a *bonne bouche* my old cookery will bake one;

If your appetite's squeamish, such dainties will make one. I do not urge thus to assume o'er my neighbors, But merely that justice may square with my labors.

All these, with a welcome, are ready for those Who'd have good wholesome fare, and recruit and repose. I have Wine and I've Spirits for those who'd drink deep,

And soft Beds, that might lull even Anguish to sleep. You'll live well at my Inn, where the Travellers throng; And they who live well, can't be said to do wrong.

To keep peace with my guests, and elude want and sorrow, I would trust but one day, and that day's call'd tomorrow!

DO NOT GIVE UP THE SHIP—make an Irishman lucky— So here's *Erin go bragh*, and hurra for Kentucky! LUKE USHER.

Ship Inn, in Short street, 2 doors from Limestone st. Lexington.  
May 1, 1818-3f.

## MUSKRATS.

4000 MUSKRATS, of a very superior quality, FOR SALE, at 20 cents per skin. Enquire of E. J. WINTER.

May 1, 1818-3f.

## Female Academy.

THE LEXINGTON FEMALE ACADEMY WILL open on the first Monday in the present month. As a suitable Assistant has been procured, the number of pupils will be considerably increased, and the price of tuition in the lower branches diminished.

A Course of Lectures, embracing all the most interesting subjects in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, will be delivered in the Academy, to a class of Ladies composed of such as may have finished their education, but may wish further improvement. These Lectures will commence about the middle of May, and will occupy one afternoon of each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and continue four months. The particular hour for the Lectures will be made to suit the Ladies. A similar course of Lectures will be delivered to a class of Gentlemen on some hour in the afternoon of each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

JAMES BLYTHE,  
Lexington, May 1, 1818-3f.

## For Sale.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE & LOT, NOW occupied by W. G. Hunt, esq. The lot is handsome and spacious—the buildings convenient and well finished. Terms made to suit the purchaser. Apply to JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, May 1, 1818-4f.(L.L.T.)

## FOR SALE,

A Valuable Black Girl, ABOUT sixteen years of age, strong and healthy, well calculated for farming. For further particulars, enquire of the owner, STEPHEN H. REID.

Lexington, May 1, 1818-3f.

## NOTICE.

ON the 22d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, I will meet the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Fayette County Court, at my dwelling, and shall thence proceed to procession the Tract of Land upon which I reside, containing by estimation about 200 acres, part of the Military Survey of 3000 acres entered and surveyed in the name of Edmund Taylor, and patented to him, on the waters of Elk Horn; and will remark the lines and corners, establishing more permanent objects for the boundary, and taking depositions to perpetuate the testimony of such witnesses as may be deemed expedient touching the same; continuing from day to day, till the whole is completed.

JESSE BEAUCHAMP.  
April 27, 1818—May 1-3f.

## A STRAY.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Barkley, at Clay's old mill, on Jessamine creek, a Black Horse, 4 years old next spring, 14 1/2 hands high, four white feet, a star in his forehead—appraised to \$20 before me, this 19th of January, 1818, SAMUEL H. CRAIG, J. P.

May 1, 1818-3f.

## Mercer County, set.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Crawford, jun. living near Perryville, a Small Black Mare, about 13 1/2 hands high, eight or nine years old, no brands—appraised to \$20 before me, on the 26th day of December, 1817. Given under my hand, this 23d day of March, 1818, SAM'L EWING, J. P. M. C.

May 1, 1818-3f.

## Valuable Landed Property

FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing an eligible situation in Logan County, Kentucky, may be accommodated by the Subscriber, who has from FOUR to SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clarksville, and forty two from Nashville; and within three miles of two never failing Mills on Red river; there is on this tract an abundance and variety of timber, more than sufficient for its support, land of the first quality for Timothy meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There is a creek running through the land, on which a saw and grist Mill were worked for many years, for about six months in the year; these works may be again erected, with the addition of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty one acres of cleared land on the premises in good heart, and a never failing spring of Limestone water. To prevent needless and perplexing applications, the public are hereby informed that my price is \$12 per acre; one half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12 months, an indisputable title warranted.

ROBT. BAYLOR.  
Russellville, Feb. 5.—Feb. 21-26f.

## OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS.

ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION. THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality.

THE FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward.

All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory.

THOMAS D. OWINGS.  
Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818-4f.

N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, from James Prentiss, Thomas G. Prentiss and J. & T. G. Prentiss, dated 16th of March, 1818, duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of Fayette county; I shall, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May next, at the Morrison Farm, about three miles from Lexington, on the Limestone road, proceed to sell at Public Auction, the SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and every description of personal estate at said Farm included in the Deed of Trust. For all sums not exceeding twenty dollars, cash in hand will be required; for all sums above twenty dollars and not exceeding fifty, a credit of sixty days; for sums above fifty dollars, a credit of one hundred and twenty days will be allowed. Negotiable paper with approved security will be required of the purchasers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to continue from day to day, until completed.

W. T. BARRY, Trustee.

April 24-3f.

## WALTER FORTUNE,

Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh.

He also carries on HORSE SHOEING. He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on a liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper.

Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

PRICES.  
Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - \$27 per doz.  
Men's Fallback do. - - 27 do.  
Men's Best do. - - 19 do.  
Men's Common do. - - 17 do.  
Ladies' Best do. - - 27 do.  
Wood Axes (warranted) - - 22 do.  
Mattocks do. - - 22 do.  
Plough Irons (steelled) - - 22 cts. per lb.

Four apprentices are wanting to above business.  
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31-13f.

## LAW OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF

BARR & SHANNON,

With a view to practise law in the courts of Fayette. Their office will be kept on Limestone street next to Mr. Keen's, late Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, where they can at all times be consulted, unless when attending said courts. Those who employ them will in all cases obtain the counsel and efforts of both; and may be assured that all business committed to their care will be discharged promptly and punctually. All letters addressed to the firm, on business connected with their profession, will be duly attended to.

THOMAS T. BARR,  
GEORGE SHANNON.  
Lexington, March 27-4f.

For the Kentucky Gazette.  
TO CORN-PLANTER.

\$100 a chair, did you say, the chairs for the President's house cost in France? If so, what kind of plate do you think the President has, to match the chairs? I reckon they are made of gold, not silver, and set with pearl and diamond—must cost United States heap of money—most enough to relieve the widows and orphans of the poor soldiers, who fought, suffered and died for their country—so thought one of my neighbors; and do you have the impudence to suppose, you would know how to rub, wipe and keep such chairs and plate in order. Mr. Monroe would not think of a corn-planter, for such genteel business. I fear he would think an European necessary, to superintend that business in style. I want it myself, so you need not think of it—but if you will decline, I'll tell you what office you may stand a chance for, after a while. It will probably not be long before the President will have a life-guard, and you may get to be one of the rank and file.

When our government will be looking pretty well up high, oh! what fine times then—so much pomp, parade, and grandeur—it will dazzle the eyes of us backwoods folks, and tickle our notions mightily. I see, Corn-Planter, that you have a mighty honing after these fine things, as well as me—but some of my neighbors, who call themselves democrats [what does that mean] say, that of all men in the nation, the President of the United States ought to avoid show and extravagance—that our government is republican—is plain and simple in its construction—that it was formed and contrived for the happiness and independence of the people, and not for pomp and parade, extravagance and profligacy.

Aye, said another, that was the way the ancient republics of Rome and Greece, lost their independence; when the head men of the republics indulged in extravagance and luxury, they were imitated by others, until extravagance and luxury intoxicated their minds, and they began to think of ruling the people, instead of the people ruling them; and in the contest, a Caesar would rise, or a conqueror appear—and they also said, the President of the United States ought to have nothing about his person, his house, or equipage, but what was plain, neat and comfortable—that in all things he ought to respond to the character of the government, at the head of which he was.

What think you of such stuff as that, Corn-Planter? Is it not monstrous that our President of our great nation—see our Franklins and Washingtons on the ocean—a't we a great nation? and is it not monstrous that our President cant imitate Louis 18th, or Alexander, or the Prince Regent, without the back-woods fellows making a fuss about it. I am sure the eastern people have more sense than to say aught against it. Our President ought to be permitted to sit in \$100 chairs made in France, by some of the Emperor Napoleon's workmen—and to drink champagne out of golden goblets, set in diamonds and pearl—and to wear silk, velvet and satin, set with gold beads; oughtn't he, now—all, too, at public expense. But these neighbors of mine, talk very queer about it; one of my neighbors said, he thought Mr. Monroe was a good democrat; but he was afraid, passing under the eagle tye'd by tieleg, and the triumphal arches in the east, had injured his ideas; but he would not give him up yet. Another said he didn't like such apings. I wonder what he meant by that—for, said he, every thing belonging to the government, ought to be plain, neat, simple, and suited to its purpose, and symbolic of the government, and that he did not like such hankering after foreign and extravagant things. I did not like his talk, as I was after having a thought of the office to take care of these fine things. I am a journeyman cabinet workman, and served a while at the jeweller's business—so I think I am better qualified than a corn-planter, for the office—or any, but a foreigner—and better too than a foreigner, if the President could think so; and so I get the office, I don't care about the expense, as 'twill be a money making business. But I'll tell you what, Jack, said one of my neighbors to me, these back



or they would not suffer such things—that cut-glass candle sticks, and cut-glass ware, were fine enough for the President's house—that the house ought to be furnished with no chairs, but of American manufacture—no carpeting, but American made; and that the President ought to write on no paper, but that made in America—in fine, said he, the President ought to have nothing, use nothing, and have nothing, but what was American—and ought to think of nothing, but the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of the nation. What think you, Corn-Planter, of such home-spun notions? If I can succeed in the office, I shall not care a whit, for all my neighbors can say.

Your friend,  
A JOURNEYMAN CABINET-MAKER,  
KEEL, a little tips with the Jewellery Business.

### Col. R. M. Johnson.

*SPEECH of Mr. Barbour in the Senate of the United States, on introducing the proposition for causing a sword to be presented to Col. R. M. Johnson.*

MR. BARBOUR said, in availing himself of the notice given on yesterday, of asking leave to introduce a resolution, whose object would be to present to Col. R. M. Johnson some testimonial of the high sense entertained by the nation of the distinguished services rendered by him on the 5th October, 1813, in the battle on the Tiamas, he considered himself bound to make a few remarks, disclosing the propriety of granting the leave asked.

As to the distinguished merit of Col. Johnson, he presumed there could be no difference of opinion; the only objection that could possibly present itself would be the time at which the resolution was presented, or possibly the grade which Col. Johnson held in the army. To remove these if they exist, was all that was devoted on him. As to the objection of time, it will at once be removed by reflecting on that which has just occurred, the vote of thanks which has been awarded in favor of General Harrison and Governor Shelby. It is not unknown that rumor, the result of envy, or some other bad passion, had attempted to throw a shade around the character of that distinguished commander. He felt as he ought, and sought an investigation, to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions which had been cast upon it.

It is after some delay, took place, and resulted in an honorable acquittal. In the mean time, the venerable Shelby was, at his own request, withheld from the notice of the nation, as it regarded the distinguished services he had rendered—Shelby, a name which can never be mentioned without awakening, in every American bosom, emotions of gratitude. I see in this illustrious character a display of that love of country and chivalrous spirit which I conceive and effected our independence, and, unshaken by age, it reappeared to vindicate those rights, to the establishment of which, in his more youthful days, he had so essentially contributed; but, he is as generous as he is brave, and he refused to accept a tribute of respect, whose indirect consequence might have been a reflection on the commander in chief, to whose zeal, patriotism and capacity in conducting this campaign, he always bore a cheerful testimony. Col. Johnson, influenced by the same sensibility, peremptorily refused to his friends the permission of bringing this subject before the representatives of the people. I, however, with barely remark, in regard to the commanding general, that with the regrets which the delay of justice to this citizen must necessarily create, will be mingled some consolation in the reflection, that his character has been entirely purified from the censure which had been improperly cast upon it; and that the meed now dispensed has the sanction of the deliberate judgment of the nation, unbiassed by passion or the false fire of the moment. He will now receive it with a grateful feeling, as the highest reward which freemen can give, or a freeman receive.

With regard to Col. Johnson, it is due to him to say, this proposition is now made without his consent. Mr. B. however, who took pride in calling him his friend, took the responsibility upon himself, because he thought it would be an act of consummate injustice, were no lasting memorial to be erected to the valor which he so signally displayed on the occasion alluded to. Another motive with Mr. B. was, a notification on the part of Col. Johnson, of his retiring from public life. While he regretted this event as a serious loss to the public councils, he was perfectly satisfied that his reasons were sufficient to justify it. While upon this subject he would barely add, that he was satisfied it would not be deemed an exaggeration when he asserted, that no man in Congress had performed more service than Col. Johnson. In addition to the just claims of his own particular constituents upon him, what part of the Union is it from which applications have not been made and cheerfully attended to by this patriotic citizen? So much for the first objection that might possibly be made, although he did not anticipate it. As to the second difficulty, that might exist in the opinion of some gentlemen, the grade of Col. Johnson—if there were no precedent applicable to this case, Mr. B. would have had no difficulty in fixing one. It is the attribute of all governments to adapt their proceedings to the endless vicissitudes which human affairs continually present. The valor displayed by Col. Johnson is unsurpassed by any example in the annals of mankind. But it is not now necessary to press this question, because you have a precedent in the case of Mr. Donough and his associates, in the distinguished victory gained by them on Lake Champlain, over a British squad-

ron, and some others. Mr. B. said, he should but ill represent the feelings of his friend, or his own, if, in asking for this tribute of respect, any thing could be inferred from what is said or done, unfavorable to those patriotic officers holding grades between Col. Johnson and the commander in chief. It was but justice to them to say, that, had it been their good fortune, on the day of battle, to have had the post of honor, they would have acquired those laurels, so dearly earned by Col. Johnson. Generous as brave, so far from looking with an eye of envy upon this honorable tribute of gratitude, dispensed in behalf of this distinguished citizen, they will warmly participate in the fine feelings with which Col. Johnson will receive this mark of his country's distinction.

As to the merit of Colonel Johnson to this evidence of our gratitude, Mr. B. said, he had already declared that upon this point there could be no difference of opinion. To expatiate upon it, would be unnecessary; yet he could not dismiss this subject without briefly enumerating some of the leading acts of his public life, so far at least as they connect themselves with the question under consideration.

Let it then be remembered that he was zealously in favor of the war. Not content with the distinguished place he held in the councils of the nation, he patriotically resolved to vindicate with his own arm those rights which he had so manfully asserted while voting for the declaration of war. He erects his standard, and proclaims his purpose; and, although much was to have been expected from the patriotism, the zeal, the enterprise, and courage of Kentucky—a people Mr. B. delighted to honor, as, in addition to their merit, he considered them his own kindred, thousands of his near and highly respected relations being there—although, he said, much was to have been expected, yet, when we reflect upon the devotedness of those old and young, rich and poor, rallying around the standard of their country, we see a new subject of admiration.

In doing justice to those patriots, let it not be understood that any invidious distinction is intended to be made in their favor. Mr. B. said he well knew that illustrious examples of courage and patriotism were exhibited in other portions of the Union, and on all proper occasions he was prepared to lift his feeble voice to do them ample justice. But, to return to the patriotic volunteers, who embodied at the call of Colonel Johnson, displaying a spectacle as honorable to themselves as to Colonel Johnson, manifesting the high confidence they reposed in this their illustrious citizens these brave men, leaving their homes and their domestic blessings, and, weighing the honor of their country and the defence of her rights, against the privations and hazards of war, willingly accepted them as an equivalent. Undeterred by the difficulties or dangers to which they are about to be exposed, they fearlessly commit themselves to the trackless desert, to the secret dangers of the ambuscaded savage, or the more open perils of their less savage allies. A night's misfortune has shed its disastrous gloom over our affairs. It was given to Commodore Perry to turn back the tide of adversity upon the fountain from which it flowed. Lake Erie was reserved for the display of the brilliant superiority of American bravery and seamanship over our then haughty foe, achieving a victory which, in the language of President Madison, will fill an early page in our naval annals, as having never been surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude. The way having been opened, the commanding general and his veteran associate, with promptitude, availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered, to throw themselves into the enemy's country, and pursuing, with unanimity and with an unexampled rapidity, (of which pursuit Col. Johnson led the van), speedily overtook them. The battle is arrayed; the post of honor, for such he made it, is assigned Colonel Johnson. The enemy have the Thames on the left; a British regiment, seven hundred strong, has also a ravine on the right, beyond which was the celebrated Tecumseh, at the head of fifteen hundred savages, a force truly formidable. When we refer to the commander, of whom it may be said, unless his character has been greatly exaggerated, that, had he been favored with the embellishments of civilized life, and the benefits of military experience, he would have been one of the most distinguished captains of the present eventful period; to which, when we superadd that his associates were acting under the impression of their being under the particular favor of Heaven, it will may be said that the force thus to be encountered was indeed formidable. This force, so placed, and so formidable to ordinary minds, presented nothing alarming to the mounted regiment. Colonel Johnson divides his regiment, say one thousand strong—one battalion placed under the command of Col. James Johnson, who gave, in accepting his station under a younger brother, an honorable evidence of his patriotism; the other battalion, headed by himself, passed a defile, and placed itself on the right of the marsh. The bugle was to announce the readiness for attack. The sound is heard, and, mingled with the watchword victory or death, floated along the line. The British force was overwhelmed in an instant; they threw down their arms, and on their knees supplicated mercy. Although there was a long account of unatoned-for blood, impossibly shed by this united British and Indian force, and retaliation justified even to their entire extermination, yet, at the cry of mercy, the sword was immediately sheathed, and the guilty survived. Far different was the conflict with the savage foe; there man was opposed to man, in

single combat, rifle to rifle, and tomahawk to tomahawk; wounds and death were mutually dealt out. Colonel Johnson, early in the combat, received two severe wounds, attended with the loss of much blood. In this trying crisis, an ordinary courage would have retired from the combat; on him it had a different effect. It seemed to impart to him new courage, which manifested itself in a prodigy of valor, which loses nothing in a comparison with the most splendid achievement recorded in the whole extent of backward time." Calling around him twenty spirits, the bravest among the brave, he resolved, at their head, to precipitate himself on the fiercest part of the conflict, where Tecumseh in person commanded, and who was the soul of the battle. Of these daring spirits, composing the forlorn hope, one only escaped. The others were all cut down, some to rise no more; the remainder mangled by numerous wounds, of which the subject of the present resolution had his melancholy share. Bleeding, exhausted by effusion of blood, and alone, his fate seemed inevitable, when Tecumseh, cool and collected, approached with his unerring rifle and ruthless tomahawk. It pleased Providence to interpose. Amidst universal carnage, and in the teeth of approaching death, Colonel Johnson remained undismayed, and hurled at Tecumseh that death which had been prepared for him. This is the man and the services to which Mr. B. wished an honorable testimony to be erected, one more lasting than that which is found in the evanescent papers of the day. If anything was necessary to be added in support of the high claims of this distinguished citizen upon the gratitude of his country, it would be found in the honorable notice taken of him by the commanding general, and repeated, in the most flattering manner, by President Madison, in communicating the result of the battle to Congress. But it is more than unnecessary to furnish any additional proofs.—Wherever there is an American, the courage and services of Col. Johnson are known and applauded. Mr. B. indulged a hope, bordering on confidence, that the measure he now proposed would receive the unanimous consent of the Senate, for in that unanimity its principal merit would consist.

### OFFICIAL LIST OF ACTS.

*Titles of all the Acts and Resolutions passed by the Fifteenth Congress of the United States, at their first session.*

1. An act to abolish the internal duties.
2. To remit the duty on a painting presented to the Pennsylvania hospital.
3. For the relief of Samuel Aikman.
4. Further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.
5. An act allowing compensation to the Members of the Senate, Members of the House of Representatives of the U. States, and to the Delegates of the Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.
6. For the relief of Winslow and Henry Lewis.
7. For the relief of Joel Earwood.
8. Making further provision for repairing the public buildings.
9. To allow the benefit of drawback on merchandise transported by land conveyance from Bristol to Boston, and from Boston to Bristol, in like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.
10. Making appropriations for the payment of the arrearages which have been incurred for the support of the military establishment previous to the 1st of January, 1817.
11. To incorporate the Columbian Insurance Company of Alexandria.
12. Making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri.
13. Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1818.
14. Concerning the district of Brunswick in the state of Georgia.
15. To authorize certain purchasers of public land to withdraw their entries, and transfer the monies paid thereon.
16. Supplementary to the act entitled "an act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes."
17. For the relief of major-general Arthur St. Clair.
18. Providing for the sale of certain lands in the district of Maitia, and for the location of claims and sale of certain lands in the district of Vincennes.
19. To provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.
20. For the relief of Israel Smith.
21. Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1818.
22. For altering the time for holding the district court for the district of Virginia.
23. Extending the time for locating military land warrants in certain cases.
24. In addition to "an act making appropriations for repairing certain roads therein described."
25. For the relief of John Bate.
26. Allowing additional salary and clerk hire to the surveyor for the Illinois and Mississippi territories, and for other purposes.
27. To provide for the erection of a court-house, jail, and public offices within the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia.
28. For the relief of John Small.
29. To provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Mississippi.
30. For the relief of Abraham Byington.
31. Altering the time for holding a session of the district court in the district of Maine.
32. For the relief of William Edwards and John G. Stabbs.
33. Respecting the Courts of the U. States within the state of New-York.
34. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to authorize the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated land within the same," passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six.
35. To establish the flag of the United States.
36. Declaring the consent of congress to an act of the state of North-Carolina, for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen.
37. To regulate the fees of public notaries in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.
38. Concerning the bounty or allowance to fishing vessels in certain cases.
39. For the relief of Cata Bunnell.
40. For the relief of Martin Warner.
41. Limiting the time for claims being produced for lands authorized to be granted to the inhabitants of New Madrid.
42. To incorporate a fire insurance company in the city of Washington.
43. For the relief of Narcissus Broutin.
44. Confirming the claim of Tobias Rheams to a tract of land granted to him by the Spanish government.
45. Concerning the territory of Alabama.
46. Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
47. For the relief of Ashael Clark.
48. For the relief of Sarah Dewees, relict and widow of William Dewees, deceased, and the heirs and legal representatives of the said William Dewees.
49. For the relief of Daniel Burnet, Gibson Clark, and the legal representatives of Hubert Rowel.
50. To extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys therein to the General Land Office; and for designating the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract.
51. To provide for paying to the state of Indiana three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sales of the United States' lands within the same.
52. To change the name of the district of Erie, in the state of Ohio.
53. For the relief of John Rodgers.
54. For the relief of Lemuel H. Osgood.
55. For the relief of general Moses Porter.
56. To incorporate the Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria.
57. To authorize the payment of certain certificates.
58. To repeal part of the act, entitled "An act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States."
59. In addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John Thompson."
60. Making further appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland road.
61. Regulating the staff of the army.
62. For the relief of Michael Jones.
63. Directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."
64. For the relief of the legal representatives of George Pearson.
65. Regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers.
66. In addition to "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States."
67. To suspend for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon.
68. For the relief of Isaac Briggs.
69. For the relief of Thomas Miller and Stephen Baker.
70. For the relief of Seth Sprague and others.
71. Concerning navigation.
72. To establish a port of entry and delivery at Cape Vincent, at the fork of Lake Ontario, and the head of the river St. Lawrence.
73. To abolish the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, in the state of North Carolina.
74. Fixing the time for the next meeting of congress.
75. To enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states.
76. For the relief of major-general Jacob Brown.
77. For the relief of Mary Sullivan.
78. Fixing the compensation of the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives, of the clerks employed in their offices, and of the librarian.
79. In addition to "An act to prohibit the introduction of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight," and to repeal certain parts of the same.
80. For the relief of the houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, and Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore.
81. For the relief of Benjamin Berry.
82. For the relief of Jona. Amory, junior, and the representatives of Thomas C. Amory, deceased.
83. For the relief of major Loring Austin and George R. Wells.
84. To provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes.
85. To provide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the several executive departments.
86. For the relief of Samuel F. Hooker.
87. For the relief of John Dillon.
88. Supplementary to the several acts relative to direct taxes and internal duties.
89. For transferring the claims in the office of the commissioner to the third auditor of the treasury department.
90. To regulate and fix the compensation of the clerks in the different offices.
91. For the relief of volunteer mounted cavalry.
92. Fixing the compensation of Indiana agents and factors.
93. To defray the expenses of the militia when marching to places of rendezvous.
94. Authorizing the disposal of certain lots of public ground in the city of New Orleans and town of Mobile.
95. Making the port of Bath, in Massachusetts, a port of entry for ships or vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same; and for establishing a collection district, whereof Belfast shall be a port of entry.
96. Authorizing a subscription for the statistical annals of Adam Seybert, and the purchase of Pickin's commercial statistics.
97. Respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes.
98. In addition to the "act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned.
99. To divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts.
100. For the relief of John B. Dabney.
101. For the relief of captain Henry Gist and captain Benjamin Johnson.
102. For the relief of Cornelia Mason.
103. For the relief of John Seybold.
104. For changing the compensation of receivers and registers of the land offices.
105. For the relief of Jones Harrison.
106. To establish and alter certain post roads.
107. To continue in force an act entitled "an act relating to settlers on lands of the United States."
108. Providing for the deposit of wines and distilled spirits in public warehouses, and for other purposes.
109. For the relief of Richard M. Johnson.
110. Respecting the surveying and sale of the public lands in the Alabama territory.
111. To increase the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs; castings, nails and alum.
112. Concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases.
113. Making appropriations for the public buildings, and for furnishing the capitol and president's house.
114. To adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the said town.
115. To increase the pay of the militia while in actual service, and for other purposes.
116. For the relief of John Work.
117. To incorporate the Columbian Institute, for the promotion of arts and sciences.
118. To increase the salaries of the judges of the circuit court for the district of Columbia.
119. For the relief of the widow and children of Jacob Grace, deceased.
120. For the relief of Benjamin Birdsall and William S. Foster.
121. For the relief of James Mackay, of the Missouri territory.
122. To alter and amend an act approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory."
123. For the relief of John Hall, late a major of marines.
124. For the relief of Peggy Bailey.
125. For the relief of Madame Fontevin.
126. Supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the year 1818.
127. To authorize the secretary of the treasury to repay or remit certain alien duties therein described.
128. To alter the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States.
129. Supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.
130. To continue in force, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act, entitled "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

### RESOLUTIONS.

1. For the admission of the state of Mississippi into the union.
2. Authorizing the distribution of certain public documents.
3. Directing a distribution of certain laws among the members and delegates of territories of the fifteenth congress.
4. Directing the procurement of certain laws.
5. Relative to the distribution of the late edition of the land laws.
6. Directing the judges of the supreme court to be furnished with Wait's state papers.
7. Authorizing the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
8. Directing the publication and distribution of the journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States.
9. Directing the distribution of the laws of the fourteenth congress among the members of the fifteenth congress.
10. Directing the secretary for the department of state to prepare an index to the acts and resolutions of congress, after the close of every session.
11. Requesting the president of the United States to present a sword to colonel Richard M. Johnson.
12. Directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of congress,

presented to major general Harrison, and governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

13. Directing the completion of the survey of the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and for other purposes.

### TREATIES.

1. A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded at St. Louis, the 30th day of March, 1817, between the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Mehomence tribe or nation of Indians.

2. A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded at St. Louis, the 24th day of June, 1817, between the United States and the Ojoes tribe of Indians.

3. A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded at St. Louis, the 25th day of June, 1817, between the United States and the chiefs and warriors of the Pekarar tribe of Indians.

4. A treaty, made and concluded at the Cherokee Agency, the 8th day of July, 1817, between the United States and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Cherokee nation east of the Mississippi river, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river.

5. A treaty of limits between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, concluded and signed at the Creek Agency, on Flint river, the 22d of January, 1818.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

On Saturday, the 18th, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, by General Harrison, of Ohio, that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on the next day. Mr. Terry, of Connecticut, objected to this, and said, that; whatever might be the consequence to him, he would not obey the order of the House to meet for the transaction of business, on the Sabbath, a procedure equally opposed by his habits and his principles. General Harrison replied, that, although he could not pretend to be as well acquainted with the Scriptures as the gentleman from Connecticut, he must have entirely misunderstood the principles of the Christian religion, if the proposition he had made could not be defended upon that ground alone. It would be recollected, that he had suggested this course when the bill for the relief of the venerable revolutionary patriot Stark was under discussion this morning, and had proposed to devote the Sunday's session exclusively to business of that description. The bill, long since reported, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers who fell in the late war, was not acted upon; the pension bill had been suspended in the Senate, from the want of time to examine it;—and, Mr. H. said, that a great number of individuals would suffer all the calamities of extreme poverty if these bills were not passed. Mr. H. said, he was not willing to constrain the conscience of any person; the gentleman from Connecticut might, if he pleased, absent himself from the House; but, for my part, said Mr. H. I cannot conceive that a more acceptable sacrifice can be offered to Heaven, on the Sabbath, than that which would dry up the tears of the widow and the orphan, and provide the means of comfort and support for the aged and maimed soldiers, who have spent their vigor and shed their blood in defence of the liberty of their country.—This was his religion; and he hoped the motion would prevail.

BOSTON, APRIL 15.

### FROM THE EAST INDIES.

By the ship Agawan, capt. Wells, arrived at this port yesterday, in 117 days from Calcutta, Mr. Topiff has received papers of that place to the 13th December, inclusive, from which we have made some extracts relative to war operations in that quarter.

An insurrection has broken out in some of the districts of Ceylon, in which a Mr. Wilson, Assistant Resident at Badulla, has been murdered. Sir Robert Brownrigg, the Governor, has declared the disturbed districts under martial law.

### EAST INDIES.

FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER, EXTRA.  
REVOLT OF THE RAJAH OF BERAR.  
We hasten to lay before our readers the following particulars, which have just reached us, of the treacherous attack made by the Rajah of Berar on the British force at Nagpore, on the night of the 28th Nov. which terminated in the complete discomfiture of the enemy, and covering our small but intrepid band of forces, with glory. However much we lament such base instances of treachery, in any state in professed alliance with the British authority, as have been shown by the governments of Poonah and Berar, the former of which has already experienced such manifest benefits from its connection with us—benefits, which would have likewise been extended under the late subsidiary treaty (had it not been violated) to Berar, since that state, perhaps, has been more exposed than any other in India, to the depredations of the Pindaries; yet, as open hostility to such governments, is far preferable to deceitful friendship, we can hardly fail from congratulating our countrymen on these events, as they have not only afforded fresh examples of the great superiority of our brave troops over the armies of the natives, however numerous, but will, no doubt, ultimately lead to place the British authority in India on a firmer footing, and peace on a more permanent basis. We lament, however, that the loss on the present occasion has fallen so heavily on our gallant officers.

On the 23rd of November, at sun set, the Rajah opened a tremendous cannonading from several pieces of artillery (one account says 50) upon the British forces stationed at Nagpore, in their position in rear of the residency, composed



of the brigade of Madras infantry, and three troops of Bengal cavalry, in all about 1500 men, under the command of col. H. Scott, who kept up a destructive fire until 11 o'clock the next day. In the course of the morning a large body of Arabs charged a small eminence in our position, and carried it. Upon which the whole of the Rajah's army, consisting of 20,000 men, advanced to the attack of our small force. The three troops of cavalry charged, in a most heroic and gallant manner, an enormous body of the enemy's horse, drove them back, and took from them their guns. In the mean time, our line charged bayonets on a small eminence, which was retaken, and a tremendous havoc made among the Arab troops who defended it. After the Arabs had been dislodged by the bayonets of the native infantry, they were taken in the flank by the cavalry, who destroyed great numbers of them. After an action of 11 hours, the enemy were defeated at all points, and at eleven o'clock in the morning, the Rajah drew off his troops, leaving us in complete possession of the field.

We understand that the Rajah's troops are completely dispirited, that His Highness has sent to the Resident, stating, that the attack was made against his will, and requesting a cessation of hostilities. Another account states he seemed disposed to submit to any terms we might offer him. Our loss is severe—300 killed and wounded, &c.

Since the attack, the small heroic band has been joined by a Bengal battalion and the remainder of the 6th Cavalry, as well as with two battalions and 1500 horse, under Major Pittar, of the Nizam Service; the light division was also marching at Nagpore, at the rate of 18 or 20 miles per day, and expected to arrive there on the 18th of Dec.

#### LATEST FROM THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman of Richmond, from a gentleman of Richmond, dated—  
"FORT SCOTT, MARCH 28.  
"I suspect Gen. Gaines's wreck will form the most striking circumstance of this campaign. Though there has been no scanty share of privation, of dangers, and of hardships, we shall have little to make a "Gazette" of—especially from the present force employed. There are now on the march to the Mickasuck town, (about 60 miles from this post just below the Spanish line) about 3600 whites and 1400 Indians, besides a thousand mounted Tennessee troops, which are every moment expected. On our crossing the line, which the hostile party had been led to believe we would not do, the Indians scattered very much; indeed, I am inclined to believe, that most of those who have committed no actual hostility against us have dispersed themselves to avoid the impending storm. The Mickasucks, who are the most powerful town which was considered hostile, (rated at 500 warriors) are said to have returned to their homes; and it is supposed by many, will yield without a stroke. The same terms which were formerly offered, "the giving up the murderers," will be now adhered to on our part. I do not think there are now 500 Indians in arms against us. The old Negro Fort has been made tenable, merely, I believe, as a place of deposit."—Enquirer.

#### FROM FRANCE.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 15.  
The following is an extract of a letter received per brig Doris, from a gentleman of respectability in Bordeaux, to another in this city—dated  
Bordeaux, February 9.

"I learn from a gentleman, whose word can be depended on, that the treaty is concluded between France and the allied Powers, and that their troops will evacuate the kingdom in the course of the summer."

#### LOUISVILLE, MAY 2.

The steam-boat Washington, captain Rodgers, left Shippingport for New Orleans, on Sunday last at 12 o'clock, with full freight and several passengers.

The steam-boat Anna, captain Gale, arrived at Shippingport on Monday last, 32 days from New Orleans with \$10,000 specie for the Louisville Branch Bank, \$7,000 for Russellville bank, and \$10,000 were left at the mouth of Cumberland; and full freight and passengers.

The steam-boat Cincinnati, captain Bowers, with full freight for New Orleans, left Cincinnati at 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, and arrived at this port on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, meridiem, will cross the Falls as soon as the water will permit.

The steam-boat Governor Shelby arrived this morning in 22 days running time from New Orleans. The Vesuvius arrived at Natchez on 17th ult.

#### WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 25.

The Legislature of Louisiana, at its late session, incorporated a Bank, to be known by the name of "The State Bank of Louisiana," with a capital of two millions of dollars.

Two new Banks are about to be established in Georgia—one at Darien, the other at Augusta.

#### PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 20.

A situation for erecting a building for transacting the business of this institution, has at length been fixed upon, and actually purchased. It consists of those handsome lots commencing with Mr. Joseph P. Norris's property, on the south side of Chesnut street, extending easterly and including Mr. Edward Thompson's house, and southerly to Library street. This beautiful and spacious plot, we understand, has been purchased at about an average of one thousand dollars per front foot.

The Grand Jury impanelled by the Circuit Court of this county, presented Messrs. DURAND, HOWELL & MITCHELL, for Duelling.—Reporter.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 8.

The election of President and Directors for the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington, will take place on the 1st day of June, and the institution will forthwith commence operations.

#### BANK OF GEORGETOWN.

On Monday last, the Georgetown Bank, the first of the independent banks authorized by the bank law of the last session of the legislature, commenced operations. William Ward was elected its President; Richard M. Johnson, John T. Johnson, David Thompson, Robert Payne, William Warren, W. B. Keene, Benjamin Davis and Samuel Theobald, its Directors; Sabret Offutt, Cashier; and William T. Smith, Clerk. The stock of that bank was subscribed the first day on which the books were opened, and was taken by upwards of one hundred gentlemen of the wealthy county of Scott. The President is a farmer, a shipper, and a merchant; the Cashier, a farmer, and the Clerk a merchant. Of the Directors, one is a farmer, one a manufacturer, one a miller, four are lawyers, and one a physician. A large portion of the first instalment was paid in specie. From the wealth of the stockholders and the country surrounding Georgetown, the character of the President, Directors and other officers of the bank, and its solid specie basis, we believe that the Bank of Georgetown will be one of the very best in the state; and we sincerely wish our respectable neighbors in that quarter, all the success which their enterprise, and public spirit so richly merit.

A list of the acts of congress, passed at the session which expired on the 20th of April, will be found in to-day's paper.—The act countervailing the British colonial policy, and the act continuing for seven years the high tariff on imported cotton and woolen goods, are very important to our shipping and manufacturing interests. Much was done also towards paying the debt of public gratitude to those, or to the survivors and representatives of those, to whom the country owes a defence of its liberty and independence in the revolutionary and late wars. But congress failed to complete a plan for the internal improvement of the union; they failed, from executive influence over a portion of the members, to carry into effect the national sentiments in regard to the contest in South America; they violated the constitutional rights of the citizen in the case of John Anderson; and they left undone many other things which they ought to have done. The Kentucky delegation, however, with one or two exceptions, performed well their duty; and, upon the whole, our state has reason to feel proud of its present representation in the national legislature. We have only to regret, that the efforts of our CRITTENDER in the senate will, for the want of a reporter in that body, never appear before the public in the light in which they ought to appear.

We sincerely pity the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer. His own feelings and understanding are obviously in favor of the course recommended by Mr. CLAY towards South America; and yet, from an overweening fondness for the President, because he is a Virginian, and from the long habit of praising the powers that be, he thinks proper to do violence to his own convictions, by denouncing the policy of Mr. CLAY. To be sure, he praises the speeches of that gentleman; and for this, Mr. CLAY is doubtless very much indebted to the learned Editor. But, really, Mr. Ritchie had better at once throw off the shackles of servility to the executive, and, in the spirit of a freeman, support the only course that is honorable to the nation, towards our southern brethren.

#### Col. R. M. Johnson.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the speech of Mr. Barbour, in the Senate of the United States, in support of the motion to compliment our distinguished fellow citizen Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for the valor he displayed in the battle of the Thames.—Here, where the patriotic and gallant Colonel is best known, the tribute of praise paid to his merits by Mr. Barbour will be most gratifying, because its justice will be most sensibly felt, and its truth admitted by every man whose good opinion is worth having. As a man, a citizen, a legislator and a soldier, his character stands pure and unblemished. His integrity, industry, enterprise and firmness have been conspicuous in every situation in life. In him are blended ardor and generosity of feeling, with correctness and perspicacity of judgment. Devotion to the duties of whatever station he has hitherto been called to fill; enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, his country, and mankind, are prominent traits in all his public conduct. The prospect of his extensive usefulness at home, is the only circumstance which should reconcile his friends to his retirement, at the close of the next session of congress, from the public councils of the nation.

The Boston Patriot has evinced a peculiar degree of malevolence and baseness in assailing the character and conduct of Mr. CLAY. It has not been satisfied with condemning the course which that able and eloquent statesman has pursued in relation to South America; but it has meanly sought to depreciate his talents and his integrity in the public opinion. It has, with equal ignorance and disregard of truth and decency, declared that Mr. CLAY's popularity is at a low ebb and still declining in Kentucky; that

his re-election to congress is doubtful; and that his motives, in urging a recognition of South American independence, have been disreputable and impure. For a cogent support, a lucid illustration, of the correctness of his views on this subject, we may safely rest upon the great speech which has elicited general applause. That speech affords more than abundant proofs of the integrity of his motives. With regard to his standing in Kentucky, Mr. CLAY was never so high as at this moment. He has, at the past session of congress, added splendor to a reputation before far beyond the reach of his imbecile and malignant Boston calumniators. And, what is quite consoling to his friends, all the abuse which may be heaped upon Mr. CLAY in that quarter, will but enhance his popularity in Kentucky.

It is time for the Boston Patriot to disclaim all pretensions to patriotism. A paper, which has betrayed the most disgraceful subserviency to the views of persons in authority at Washington, who may think Mr. CLAY in their way; a paper which opposes a recognition of the independence of South America, because, forsooth, it may excite the wrath of the despots of Europe; a paper which wickedly and profligately traduces an independent representative of a free and independent state, for daring to advocate, with an energy and eloquence worthy of his character, the cause of liberty in South America; the Editor of such a paper would seem to be destitute of every feeling of a patriot.

#### [FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It appears that during the discussions, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the subject of Internal Improvements, Mr. Clay questioned the propriety of a decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia; and, in consequence of this act of presumption, he has drawn upon himself the maledictions of the Richmond Enquirer. "Virginia cannot change her principles to please Mr. Clay," exclaims the Editor. In the first place, we should be glad to know what was the true standard of Virginia principles? Is it furnished by the decision, in any given case, of the court of dernier resort? Highly as we respect the character of that excellent Judge, Spencer Roane, and some of his colleagues, we could hardly suppose that his opinion was to be considered as furnishing the unerring testimony of what was the real opinion of the whole state. Is such a standard afforded by the Enquirer? If it be, we have seen, on the subject of South American affairs, that it has no difficulty to change its principles, not to please Mr. Clay, but to gratify a much more excited personage. The true ground of Mr. Clay's high offence is that he should have dared to controvert any thing that had been transacted in the ancient dominion—that he should have presumed to doubt the infallibility even of a Virginia tribunal. He might animadvert as much as he pleased on the occurrences in other states—charge Massachusetts, for example, with the most alarming violations of the constitution; but when the Potomac is once passed, and the limits of Virginia are entered, the soil is sacred, and whatever is there done must be admitted to be stamped by the seal of infallibility.

We have looked a little into the principles asserted by the Virginia Court in the case of Hunter & Fairfax, commented upon by Mr. Clay. The amount of them is, that that court claims a right, in any cause which may be brought before it, to interpret the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, without being controlled by the principles laid down by the Federal Judiciary, and without having its decision revised or examined, in any manner whatever, by the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe that the Judiciary of no other state, in the Union, has taken such broad ground. If the courts of Virginia have this right, the Courts of every other state in the Union have the same right. And if the courts of every state in the Union have it, our government would present the singular spectacle, in process of time, of having twenty different rules of interpretation for the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States. What an aspect would our country present to foreign powers, if the doctrines of the Virginia court should prevail! A treaty is made with us. The exposition of that treaty is perfectly understood between the foreign government and ours; but when it comes to be applied in Virginia, a different exposition is given to it. The treaty is again applied in another state, and a new exposition, differing from both the others, is again put upon it. The foreign government complains. And the Secretary of State tells its minister, it is true, the treaty has been erroneously interpreted—interpreted contrary to what the federal government acknowledges to have been its true intention, and to what it clearly implies. But then the state courts have a right to take their own view of the matter; and although we are sorry for it, we can make you no redress. What foreign government would treat with a power, which thus permits a violation of its engagements, and acknowledges an incompetency to remedy the evil? We will not pursue the subject; we will not shew the inequality and injustice, upon the citizens of the United States themselves, of this contradictory rule deduced from a law, promulgated by a common government, and which ought to operate alike upon all. We have said enough to shew that, if an independent representative of the people, acting in his place, has ventured to notice a decision of the court of Appeals of Virginia, thus fraught with mischief, he ought at least not to be considered as having committed High Treason against Virginia.

#### Speech of Mr. Clay,

In the House of Representatives, on the Bill to countervail the British Colonial Policy which presents trade with their West India Islands in American bottoms.

"Mr. CHAIRMAN—Before the committee rises, I am desirous of offering a few observations upon the subject under consideration. It may be recollected that, during the late session of this body, I was in favor of a similar measure. I prefer, Sir, to meet Great Britain on this ground by a direct and total exclusion of intercourse with her West India possessions to acting upon the subject in any other way. When she is thus made to feel the injustice of her policy towards us, she will yield to more reasonable counsels. It is not that Great Britain deals with us, in that respect, harshly, in common with other nations; but she enforces against our navigation in the West Indies, regulations of a more rigorous nature than those which are enforced against any other power. Some gentlemen appear to apprehend that the adoption of this measure on our part may be regarded by her as an act of hostility. But this is obviously a mistake. When the American plenipotentiaries signed the late commercial convention at London, I, for one, and I think I may safely assert the fact in relation to the whole of them, signed it with infinitely less regret, from the firm persuasion that the United States would resort to countervailing measures in relation to our exclusion from the British West India trade. Indeed, there is, in the convention itself, a clause which expressly reserves to us the right of doing so. I am satisfied, Sir, that the British ministry, and the enlightened men of that nation, are not averse to our participating in their colonial trade. But they are afraid, should they concede that point, that the country at large would not support them in it. Pursue the course, then, which I advocate, and you alarm the whole British West India interest; you make it sensible of the injustice done to us; The persons concerned in that interest will impress their fellow-subjects with the necessity of changing the present policy; their clamors will reach the throne, and convince majesty itself that a reciprocity in navigation to the colonies is a reasonable demand. But if the British Government should view such a step as an act of hostility, with what face can they complain of it? They set the example.—They first excluded us; and it is but following their practice to exclude them. This, above all others, too, Sir, is the time for the measure proposed. The convention will expire, by its own limitation, in July 1819. Negotiations may be renewed on the same subject. Put the desired act into the hands of your minister, and you furnish him at once with an irresistible argument. Besides, time will be wanted for communication between our government here and our minister in London. Advice will be sought, and instructions will be given.—Let us proceed with unanimity, and we cannot fail of success. The other day, Sir, in debate upon another topic, I said that there existed in the councils of this country a tone and a temper which do not become the country. They do not correspond with its rank among nations. Adopt this measure, and I will withdraw half of what I then said. Adopt the other measure that I proposed—recognize those governments of South America which maintain their independence—and I will withdraw the whole of it."

DIED—At Frankfort, on the 24th ult. Mrs. ELIZA J. D. POPE, consort of John Pope, Esq. Secretary of State. On the 21st ult. CHRISTOPHER GREENUP, Esq. formerly Governor of Kentucky.

#### Valuable Property,

AT PUBLIC SALE.  
Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, THE PAPER MILL, Carding Machines, & Late Residence of Gen. R. A. Gano, Adjoining Georgetown; together with a number of

#### Valuable Building Lots,

On Main-Cross street. There will be attached to the mills, about 20 acres of land, with the exclusive privilege of water works on the town spring branch. It has been correctly ascertained there is 45 feet fall at this site, for water works; that with the privilege of running the water within 20 yards of the head of the spring, renders it unquestionably the most valuable situation in this part of Kentucky.—Notwithstanding there never has been a judicious and appropriate employment of this invaluable stream, no one can doubt its susceptibility for extensive machinery, with such a fall, when two paper rollers have been carried by the stream, as long as the best situations on North Elk River, without the advantage of an over-shoot wheel. There will be attached to the dwelling house and necessary out buildings five acres of land, which will render it one of the most agreeable situations around the town.

The Building Lots present advantages over many other parts of the town, from their convenience to water, and fronting on the street that forms the great high way from Lexington to Cincinnati. The Mill, &c. will be sold on a credit of six equal annual payments, without interest, commencing the 1st February next. The dwelling house and lots on a credit of three equal annual payments, without interest, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1819. An unquestionable title shall accompany the purchase, by the payments being satisfactorily secured.

W. H. RICHARDSON.

May 8-4t

The Editors of the Argus, Frankfort—Georgetown Patriot and Paris Citizen, will please insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, until the day of sale, and forward their accounts to the subscribers.

W. H. R.

## AUCTION SALES.

#### Tomorrow Evening,

At 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Auction Rooms of SHREVE & COMBS, Will be sold a choice collection of BOOKS,

Both useful and entertaining. As will be expressed in the catalogue at the time of sale.

ALSO—a few elegant Engravings of the Battle of New Orleans, The Victory of General Jackson, and the Death of Sir Edward Pakenham, and the Defeat of the British Army before that place.

#### A FEW THOUSAND

#### Superior Irish Quills.

Gentlemen wishing to dispose of Books at this sale, will please to send them in good season.

SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

May 8-4t

#### On Wednesday Next,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of SHREVE & COMBS, Will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, FOR CASH ONLY, The following elegant variety of

#### Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF  
Blue, Green, Purple, Brown, Slate & Black Colored Florines  
Red Sea, Silk Shawls  
Twilled and Plaid Silk Handkerchiefs  
White Lace, long and short Veils  
Lace Ruffs, and Reticules  
Elegant figured French Laces  
Ribbons, of various colours  
Pelisse Cloths and Coatings  
Dimity, Striped, and Jaconet Muslins  
Pantaloons Cords and Velvet Bindings  
Linen Cambricks and Cambric Muslins  
Ladies Pocket Books  
Cases of Razors  
Ready-made Shirts  
Do Cravats  
Silk Velvet Vests, ready made, &c. &c.  
Irish Linens and Brown Holland  
ALSO,  
A few pieces of PRIEST CLOTH, a new article in this section of the union, and extremely well adapted to summer coats and pantaloons, being a composition of silk and worsted, taking their name from being much worn by the clergy.  
A few cases of excellent HATS,  
Pickled Salmon, in small kegs, for family use.  
Metal Buttons, &c. &c.

SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

May 8-4t

#### Valuable Property,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.  
THE partnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON, having expired, they are solicitous of closing all their concerns without delay; for which purpose, they will offer for sale, at auction,

On Saturday, the 30th inst.

(Unless sooner disposed of at Private Sale.)

ON A CREDIT OF 1, 2, & 3 YEARS, THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY—Viz.

No. 1. A large, handsome, and commodious Brick House and Lot, situate on the east side of Short street, Lexington, above the Lodge, and adjoining the residence of Thomas W. Hawkins, Esq.

No. 2. The Ground and Buildings adjoining the above described property, on the south east, recently occupied as a flagging Factory—the ground will be laid off into convenient building lots.

No. 3. A Lot of 6 acres and 90 poles, adjoining the residence of Mr. George Coons, about one mile from Lexington, on the Russell's road.

No. 4. On a credit of 6 months, the Timbers of the rope walk, nearly adjoining the above No. 2, on the north east.

The sale to commence on the premises of No. 1. precisely at half after two o'clock. They have for sale, also, a large lot, in the flourishing town of Lebanon, 30 miles from Cincinnati, on which are two dwelling houses and two stables; one of the houses formerly occupied as a store. This property is valuable, and will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

R. SCOTT, Agent for Morrison, Boswell & Sutton.

May 8-4t

#### Green Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED,  
65 Barrels and 10 Bags,  
NEXT door to Messrs. Higgins & Pritchard.

For sale by  
GEORGE W. DEWEES,  
Directly opposite Mr. Keen's Tavern.

May 8-3t

#### Take Notice,

THAT I shall proceed with the surveyor and commissioners appointed by the Fayette county court, to establish the corners and fix the boundaries of the land I now live on—part of Vance's redemption, on the 1st Monday in June, and adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

JAMES KAY.

May 8-3t

#### Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington, is requested at Keen's tavern, on Monday, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a President and eight Directors for said Bank, agreeably to law.

THOMAS BODLEY,  
ASA THOMPSON,  
E. WARFIELD,  
JOHN T. MASON, JR.  
PATTERSON BAIN,  
GABRIEL JANDY,  
THOMAS JANUARY,

Commissioners.

Lexington, May 8-4t

#### NOTICE.

THE firm of SAVAGE & PRENTISS is, by mutual consent, dissolved this day. Accounts existing with said concern, are requested to be immediately presented to SAVAGE, who is authorized to settle the same.

CHARLES SAVAGE  
HENRY B. PRENTISS

May 8-3t

#### NOTICE

WANTS a situation, a Young Man, who is acquainted with Book-keeping, or an assistant in a store. Satisfactory reference can be given. A line addressed to A. B. A. left at Benj. Ayres's, will be attended to.

May 8-3t

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Thomas G. Prentiss, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall (as trustee) proceed to sell at the Court house in Lexington to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on 10th instant, A LIKELY NEGRO BOY named John. Sale to take place at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES C. RODES, Trustee

May 8-2t

## EDUCATION.

THE subscribers having lately employed FRANCIS E. MAURY and ROBERT N. SMITH, of Virginia, as Teachers, to receive a limited number of pupils, in addition to their own children. The course of instruction will commence immediately, and comprise the Latin, Greek and French languages, English Grammar, and History, during the winter nights.—The price of tuition will be \$50, paid quarterly. Board may be obtained by, in this place, Mr. Maury will touch for the qualifications of his assistant, Mr. Smith, and has brought with him letters from a number of the best informed gentlemen of Virginia, as testimonials of his own. Two of these letters are subjoined; others may be seen on application to Mr. Maury. Any further information may be obtained by letters directed to Owingville, Bath county, and addressed to

THOMAS DEWEES, THOMAS FLETCHER.

Copy of a letter from Col. Nicholas of Virginia, to Col. J. Morrison and Col. Thos. D. Gaits of Kentucky.

DEAR SIR—My friend F. T. Maury, Esq. is about to remove to your state to reside. It is with great pleasure I present him to you as my intimate and particular friend. My acquaintance with him was formed in such a way that I cannot have mistaken his character; we were inhabitants of the same house for nearly three years. I never knew a man in whose worth and honor I had greater confidence.—Mr. Maury has had the charge of a large school for a number of years, and the direction of the sons of many of our most respectable citizens, to whom he has given entire satisfaction. I am not informed whether he means to pursue the same course in Kentucky; if he does, he will be a great acquisition to you. No man has had greater opportunities of qualifying himself for that most useful and honorable employment. He received as good an education as could be obtained in this country; has had the advantage of twelve or fourteen years experience, and is most scrupulous in the discharge of all his duties, I need not say by contract. I feel sincere regret at his leaving Virginia. It is some consolation, however, that he is going to a state to whom we are bound by the strongest ties of consanguinity and affection.

I am with great respect, your very obedient servant.

W. C. NICHOLAS.

Copy of a letter from Col. Harbary of Virginia, to Francis E. Maury.

DEAR SIR—While I regret, that a view of your interests has induced you to leave your native state, whereby our society has lost one of its most valuable members; I am consoled in some degree by the reflection that you will carry into whatever section of the union you may select for your future residence, those valuable qualities by which you have rendered so much service to the youth of Virginia. I shall continually hold, in grateful remembrance, the instruction you dispensed to my sons. You have laid a foundation in classical learning, of which honorable mention has been made by the President of Harvard College, in regard to my eldest son—and you will, I am sure, warmly participate in my feelings when I announce to you, that the President has, voluntarily, in a letter to me, pronounced on his scholarship a very flattering eulogy. I hope, should you still pursue the honorable avocation of instructing youth, you will find a theatre commensurate with your merit.—Should such be your fortune, it will be no less propitious to those who instruction may be confided to your care, than to yourself.

I tender you my best wishes,

JAMES BARBOUR.

May 8-4t

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, passed at the last session, the subscribers, who have been appointed commissioners by the Fayette county court, will proceed on the 3d Monday in July next, on the premises, to make sale to the highest bidder of a LOT OF LAND in Lexington, belonging to the heirs of George Adams, dec'd, situated on Main and Short streets. This lot has buildings on each street, and therefore will admit of a convenient division to suit purchasers. To be sold on 5, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

C. HUMPHREYS,  
E. YEISER,  
P. BAIN,

May 8-3t

#### Take Notice,

THAT we shall attend with the surveyor and commissioners on the first Monday in June, and continue until we have established a corner between John Price and Lawrence Flournoy, leagues, and do all other acts that we may deem necessary, according to law; the land being on the waters of Marble creek, and patented in the name of William Hays.

DAVID BAKER.

May 8-3t

#### Public Sale.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Lewis Haller to me, for the benefit of Snyneck & Gauch, I will come to sale, on the premises, a LOT OF GROUND in the town of Lexington, fronting on Main-Cross street fifty feet, and running back one hundred and fifty feet, being the same designated in the plan of Winslow & Stephens by the number 67, and the same upon which the said Haller lately resided. And also, at the upper end of the Lower Market house, all the Personal Estate of the said Haller, consisting of the Tools of his trade as a Tinner and "oppersmith, and his Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

May 5th, 1818-4t



**WILLIAM ROSS**  
INFORMS his customers and the public generally that he has just received at his old stand, nearly opposite the Public Square, on Short street, a large and elegant assortment of  
**SHOES,**  
OF ALL SIZES, AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS,  
Which he intends selling as low as they can be purchased in the state, for cash.

Men's Boots  
Boys' do  
Children's do  
Men's fine shoes, broad straps  
Boys' do  
Men's coarse shoes, broad straps  
Boys' do  
Children's calf-skin boots  
Do do do with straps  
Ladies Morocco boots  
Misses do do  
Children's do do  
Do do do with straps  
Ladies white kid  
Ladies Morocco, with heels and broad straps  
Do do broad straps  
Do do with heels and shoe bottoms  
Do leather slippers, broad straps  
Morocco skins, white welting skins  
Morocco hats, boot cords and boot straps  
Hoe ball, Russia bristles, blacking ball and Shoe brushes.

ALSO—  
**GROCERIES,**  
CONSISTING OF

Madeira,  
Sherry,  
Malaga,  
Claret,  
Port and  
White  
French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits  
Holland Gin, and good old Whiskey  
Imperial,  
Young &  
Old Hyslop  
Coffee, Chocolate  
Loaf,  
Lump &  
Brown  
Raisins, Almonds and Prunes  
Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs  
Allspice, Pepper and Mustard  
Cinnamon and Ginger  
Indigo, Madder and Allum  
Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin  
Lancaster Rappee Snuff, No. 1  
Spanish and Common Cigars  
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco  
Hair Combs and Shaving Soap  
Mackerel, Shad, Cod fish, Scotch and Pickled  
Herrings  
Coffee Mills, Bed cords and Plough Lines  
A few barrels Flax seed Oil,  
Trunks, Writing Paper, &c. &c.

**TEAS**  
**SUGARS**

ALLUVION MILLS  
AND  
**BAKE HOUSE.**  
THESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had at any time, by the barrel or small quantity.  
Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6  
Fine do do do 5 25  
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50  
Shorts, per bushel, 0 17  
Bran, per ditto, 0 12 1/2  
THE BAKING BUSINESS  
Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Breads.  
BRADFORD & BOWLES.  
April 3-4f

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Bran, per ditto, 0 12 1/2  
THE BAKING BUSINESS  
Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Breads.  
BRADFORD & BOWLES.  
April 3-4f

**ALLUVION MILLS**  
AND  
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THESE MILLS are now in full operation, doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had at any time, by the barrel or small quantity.  
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April 3-4f

**Wm. R. Morton, & Co.**  
(In the Corner House near the Public Square,  
formerly occupied by W. Esser.)  
HAVE on hand, a large assortment of MER-  
CHANDIZE, consisting of all the vari-  
ous articles of the latest fashions in the  
**DRY GOODS LINE,**  
GROCERIES, of the best quality,  
**HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S**  
**WARE.**  
Also, best manufactured  
**PITTSBURGH NAILS,**  
**SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,**  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.  
All of which will be sold on the best terms.  
Lexington, Feb. 21-4f.

**FOR SALE.**  
A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a  
new BRICK HOUSE situated between  
James Haggins Esq. and the house formerly oc-  
cupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms will  
be one third in hand the balance in one  
and two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a  
description of the convenience and utility of  
this property, as persons wishing to purchase  
would wish to view it, which they may do upon  
application to the subscriber.  
**WILLIAM ROSS.**  
Lexington, Feb. 27-4f.

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE PROPRIETORS being interested in the  
STORE of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO.  
have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the  
Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be  
kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.  
Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel,  
can be supplied on application, either at the  
Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel,  
or larger quantity, can be had at all times.  
They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat  
and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the  
current price will be given. They also want a  
number of young Hogs, for which they will  
give a fair price.  
**ROBERT HUSTON & CO.**  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-4f

**ELEGANT CARPETING.**  
Just received and for sale at the Store of  
**T. E. BOSWELL & CO.**  
**Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,**  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
August 23-4f

**THE FAYETTE**  
**Paper Manufacturing Co.**  
HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in  
Lexington, where it is their intention to  
keep a complete assortment of Paper and  
where all orders for that article will be thank-  
fully received and promptly attended to. The  
highest price given for fine Rags.  
**THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.**  
March 20-4f

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the  
20th of last January, a small negro fellow  
named CHARLES, tolerably black, pop-eyed,  
about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 years  
old, formerly the property of Gabriel Lilley of  
Fayette county. Fifty dollars will be paid to  
any person who will take up, and secure said  
negro, so that I get him again, provided he is  
taken out of the state; or Twenty Dollars if  
taken on the spot.  
Also on the 8th instant, a mulatto fellow  
named GEORGE, about 18 years old, 5 feet 3  
or 9 inches high; and has a large scar over his  
right eye—formerly the property of T. K. Perry,  
of Fayette county. The same reward will be  
given for him, taken and secured in like  
manner.  
**SMALLWOOD JEWELL.**  
Jefferson County, Ky. March 20-4f

**THE DRUG STORE,**  
Late of Major J. M. McCalla,  
(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)  
WILL in future be conducted by Doctor  
CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the  
house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have  
on hand, and are importing, a very extensive  
supply of  
**Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.**  
Which they will sell on the most moderate  
terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no  
hesitation in believing that they will be able to  
give general satisfaction to those who may fa-  
vor them with their calls.  
Orders from a distance shall be promptly  
attended to, by  
**CLOUD & GAINES.**  
Lexington, Oct. 4-40-4f

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
HAVE just received and opened a large and  
well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MER-  
CHANDIZE, suitable for the present and ap-  
proaching season, in the house lately occupied  
by James Campbell, on Main street, next door  
to L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Ga-  
zette Office, which they offer for sale on rea-  
sonable terms for cash, and the following pro-  
duce, viz—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco,  
Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Lard and Linsey.  
**G. & J. ROBINSON.**  
Nov. 15-4f

**WATCHES.**  
THE subscribers have just received,  
**Gold and Silver Patent Lever**  
**Watches.**  
Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale  
at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General  
Assortment of  
**MERCHANDIZE,**  
at a small advance for  
cash short date.  
**TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.**  
Dec. 13-4f

**HEMP.**  
cribers wish to purchase FORTY  
OF HEMP, to be delivered in the  
**WM. R. MORTON & CO.**  
Dec. 27-4f

**UTOR ROSS,**  
his friends and the public in ge-  
neral he has permanently settled in  
the house lately occupied by Chas.  
Esq. as an office, second door above  
Book-store, on Jordan's row—he  
will attend upon families by the  
day will find it much to their ad-  
vantage him in that way—he will at-  
tend families residing within the town  
dollars per head.  
**Lex. March 13-4f.**

**I. WOODSON,**  
ed to Lexington with an inten-  
tion to himself to the practice of  
ice is kept in a front room of the  
g opposite Capt. Postlethwaite's  
-4f January 6, 1817.

**every Description,**  
**ILL AT THIS OFFICE.**

**REMOVAL.**  
**WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.**  
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick  
house at the corner of Main and Upper  
streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a  
Bookstore.  
Lex. Dec. 27-4f

**COPARTNERSHIP.**  
**JOSEPH BOSWELL,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and  
the public in general, that he has pur-  
chased the house on Cheapside, lately occu-  
pied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has  
THIS DAY entered into partnership with his  
nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Con-  
cern will be  
**Joseph & George Boswell.**  
They have on hand and are now opening, a  
large and very general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE,**  
**HARD WARE, AND**  
**GLASS WARE, GROCERIES,**  
Of every description, among which are  
**New-Orleans Sugar,**  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail  
as low as any in market.  
ALSO—  
They have just received from Richmond, Va.  
an assortment of  
**CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VI-**  
**CES, PATENT SHOT, PIG LEAD, FISH, &c.**  
Which articles they will sell on as good terms  
as any in the state.  
They will give the highest price in Cash  
for SALT PETRE, at their Store.  
7-13c Feb. 14, 1818.

**HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO.**  
ARE OPENING A  
**GROCERY STORE,**  
In the house lately occupied by W. R. Mor-  
ton & Co. at the corner of Short street and  
Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in  
Lexington.  
Where they will keep a constant supply of  
**FLOUR,**  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
**CORN MEAL & BRAN,**  
FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT  
HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,  
WINE, Salt  
Brandy, Pepper  
Spirits, Spices  
Kin, Cheese  
Whiskey, Raisins  
Sugar, Almonds  
Coffee, Spanish and  
Tea, Common Cigars  
Chocolate, Chewing Tobacco &  
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,  
Which they will sell upon reasonable terms  
for Cash.  
They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat  
and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington  
Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which  
the highest market price will be given.  
They expect to receive, in a short time,  
a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia  
and Orleans.  
**Lex. Feb. 27, 1818-4f.**

**JOHN M. HEWETT,**  
OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of  
Jessamine and the adjacent counties, in  
the practice of the LAW, and promises that  
no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to merit  
their patronage. His Office is kept in the first  
brick house north of Gen. Lewis's tavern, in  
the town of Nicholasville.  
**April 10-4f**

**BARTLET & COX,**  
OF NEW-ORLEANS.  
THE term of the partnership of the above  
firm having expired, the affairs of the  
concern will be settled by the subscriber.  
He continues business on his own account in  
New-Orleans—where consignments and orders  
will meet due and prompt attention.  
His establishment is in Poudras street, a  
healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near  
the active business of the boats and shipping.  
**NATH'L COX.**  
Nov. 15-4f

**BLANK BOOKS, &c.**  
We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office  
**BLANK bound Ledgers, Day Books,**  
Whole bound Journals, half do. do.  
Copy Books, Pocket Books,  
Blank Warrants, Executions,  
Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds,  
Masonic Diplomas, Writing Paper,  
Branch U. S. Bank Checks,  
Indentures, Deeds, &c. &c.  
**Kentucky Almanack for 1818,**  
by the groce, dozen, or single one.  
Lexington, Dec. 20-4f

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN**  
**GENERAL.**  
**JOHN MARSH** has again commenced the  
**SPINNING BUSINESS.** He has in his  
employment workmen of the best kind. *Cotton*  
*Yarn* for sale of the best quality, and as  
cheap as any in the western country. I also  
wish to inform the public that I have ready for  
sale, one *Spinning Thistle* of 103 spindles,  
with all the necessary preparation machinery;  
and will have finished by the first of January,  
1817, two more machines of the same amount.  
Those persons wishing to purchase machinery,  
can also be accommodated with a first rate  
workman to superintend their business.  
42— October 14, 1816.

**THE CELEBRATED BULL,**  
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-  
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-  
tle under the direction of the *Agricultural So-*  
*ciety*, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-  
venience of those who wish to improve their  
breed of cattle. *Five Dollars* is the price;  
good pasturage on moderate terms.  
This Bull excels in beauty and size any ani-  
mal of his kind in the state; his calves selling  
from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and  
from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I  
have not heard of a single one of an inferior  
description—all are greatly superior to those  
by other bulls. **JOHN FOWLER.**  
Lexington, July 26, 1817-4f

**Missionary Notice.**  
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Kentucky  
Baptist Missionary Society for propagating  
the Gospel, will be held at the Big Spring Meet-  
ing-House, in Woodford county, on the second  
Saturday in May next, when it is particularly  
desired that the members of the society will be  
punctual in their attendance at the hour of  
10 A. M. All citizens, and friends to the Chris-  
tian Religion and the happiness of mankind,  
generally, are respectfully invited to the meet-  
ing.  
By order of the Board of Trustees,  
**SAMUEL AYRES, R. S.**  
April 24, 1818-4f

**P. S.** The members of the Board of Directors  
are requested to meet at the house of Mrs.  
Gregory, near the Meeting-House, at 3 o'clock  
on the day preceding the above meeting.

**Robert Wickliffe & Rich-**  
**ard Hawes Jr.**  
HAVE entered into a Partnership in the  
practice of Law, which is limited to the  
Courts of Fayette County.  
The latter will confine his practice exclu-  
sively to the courts of said county. Those who  
may think proper to entrust them with their  
business, will ensure the joint attention of  
both; except when the former is necessarily  
called away by the clashing interference of the  
Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes,  
Jr. may be found at his office between Mr.  
Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company  
Office, immediately above the office of J. C.  
Brockbridge, Esq.  
Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old  
stand on Market Street.  
**ROBERT WICKLIFFE.**  
**RICH'D. HAWES, JR.**  
Feb. 7-13c

**Hope Powder Mills,**  
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford  
Road.  
**JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,**  
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with  
**SPENCER COOPER,** for the purpose of  
manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the  
firm of  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-  
Powder, equal to any made in the United States  
and will sell on as good terms.  
All orders will be strictly attended to, and  
they will continue to give the highest price  
for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-  
well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at  
their Mills.  
**SPENCER COOPER & CO.**  
April 10-4f

**Wax Calf Skins.**  
The Subscriber, amongst his other Stock of  
**LEATHER,**  
HAS ON HAND,  
40 DOZ. PRIME WAX CALF SKINS,  
Which he will dispose of on moderate terms.  
**JOHN HULL.**  
April 10-4f

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber living in  
Bath County on Flat Creek on the 13th  
day of February last, a negro man named  
**PETER,**  
About forty years old, five feet six inches high,  
dark complexion, heavy built, his left hand  
drawn crooked by a burn, when a child, had  
on when he went away a blue frock lined  
Janes coat and pantaloons of the same, linsey  
vest, and a wool hat, took with him a black  
frock coat of linsey Janes. It is supposed he  
will make for the state of Ohio. The above  
reward will be given to any person who will  
deliver said fellow to me in Bath County, or  
secure him in any Jail so I get him again.  
**WILLIAM RICHARDS.**  
April 10-4f

**Blacksmith's Shop.**  
**ROLLEY BLUE**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that  
he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP  
in Water street, near the residence of doctor  
Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market-  
House—where he has every convenience and  
facility to enable him to execute his work in  
the neatest and best manner.  
Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE  
SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest no-  
tice.  
Lexington, April 17, 1818-4f.

**DISSOLVED.**  
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-  
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-  
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John  
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.  
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent o  
parties.  
**NOTICE**  
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the  
business of said concern will be closed by the  
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-  
debted thereto, to come forward and settle  
their accounts respectively. And to whom  
those who also please to apply to whom the  
firm stands indebted. **J. P. SCHATZELL.**  
Lexington Sept. 27-4f.

**NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,**  
MADE 25th, 1818.  
Navy Beef and Pork, for the year 1819.  
The Board of Navy Commissioners will re-  
ceive proposals till the 1st day of June next, to  
contract for  
2000 to 3000 barrels of Pork  
2500 to 3500 barrels of Beef,  
for the use of the Navy of the United States,  
deliverable in the course of the winter and  
spring of 1819-1820, at either of the following  
places—viz.  
BOSTON,  
NEW-YORK,  
PHILADELPHIA,  
BALTIMORE,  
WASHINGTON, or  
NORFOLK.  
These provisions must be of the best quality,  
well salted and salt petred; the barrels must  
be made of seasoned heart of white oak, and  
fully hooped. The Beef must be cut to pieces  
of 10 pounds each; the Pork into pieces of  
25 pounds each; so that 20 pieces of Beef, or 25  
pieces of Pork, will make a barrel of 200 lbs.  
**JOHN RODGERS,**  
President of the Navy Board.

To be published in the Boston Patriot, New  
York National Advocate, Philadelphia Demo-  
cratic Press, Baltimore Patriot, Alexandria  
Herald, Norfolk Herald, Charleston S. C. City  
Gazette, Savannah Republican, Kentucky Ga-  
zette, and Sciota Gazette, weekly till day.  
March 27-April 24-7c.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
PENSION OFFICE, March 26, 1818.  
Rules and regulations for substantiating claims to  
pensions, to be observed under the laws